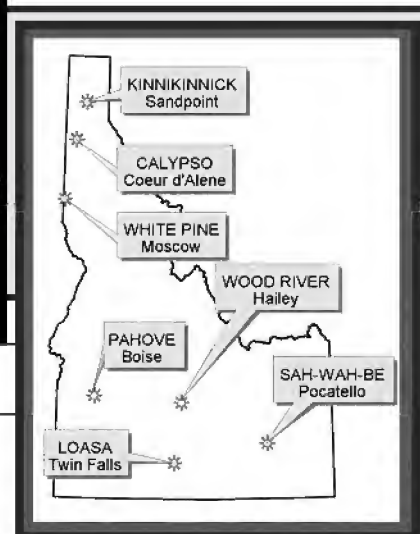


SAGE NOTES



Fall 2004 ❖ A PUBLICATION OF THE IDAHO NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY ❖ Vol. 26 (2)

IN JULY, STATEWIDE ELECTIONS FOR NEW OFFICERS resulted in four volunteers stepping in to fill some pretty big shoes! Steve Rust, who served admirably as Treasurer for several terms, accepted the role of INPS President. Beth Colket, who recently returned to Idaho eager to serve, has accepted the Vice Presidency. Marlene Fritz has taken on Treasurer duties, and Karen Colson—also returning to Idaho—accepted the role of Secretary. Thanks to all of you for dedicating your time and energy!

You'll find a special introduction to these new officers on page two, and you'll have a chance to meet them in person at the 2005 Rare Plant Conference in February. The conference will follow the same format initiated for the 2004 conference, which streamlined the agenda to the satisfaction of many. Look for additional details on page seven, and watch for your conference packet in early-mid December.

Chris Murphy has provided us with his insightful interpretation of a pristine wetland on the Boise National Forest through his narrative glimpse of Tranquil Basin. The article is beautifully enhanced by the photography of Lisa Hahn, a new addition to Idaho's Conservation Data Center team. If you think these photos are lovely in black and white, take a peak at them in full color on the website—wow!

Thanks to our many contributors for sharing your projects and updates. You are the folks who make the Idaho Native Plant Society the special organization it has been and will become. Inside you will read about projects, field trips, and presentations that have taken place statewide and beyond – and get a preview of more to come. Perhaps you will be amazed, as I have been, to see the many dedicated individuals who live and work within the diverse vegetation zones that comprise this state of Idaho. We all have one thing in common: *we share a passion for Idaho's native plants!*

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I'm asking you to consider taking this passion to a new level. As with every successful organization, involvement is the key to personal satisfaction and longevity of the membership.

Sage Notes needs a team of people with an enthusiasm for plants and sharing information about them. I'm asking you to look at the talents you possess and skills you'd like to develop, with an eye to creating a publishing team. Consider the satisfaction that your involvement can bring you and the enjoyment of readers statewide whose lives are enriched by learning more about native plants. Contact an officer of your chapter and volunteer your special energy. Let's put together a winning team—it really is true that you make a difference!

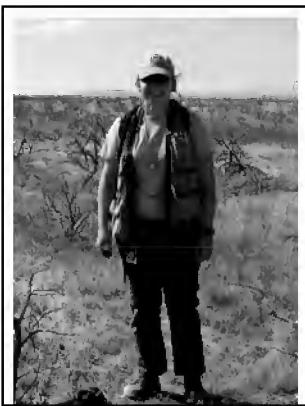
This is the second edition of Sage Notes that I've had the privilege to produce. I have really enjoyed putting these issues together, but it's been a lot of work, especially for one person! Due to anticipated changes in my life, I will not be serving as editor of the next newsletter. I appreciate your kind words of support and enthusiasm. Producing this admittedly ambitious edition has been a special effort from me to you and I hope it's particularly enjoyable. See you at the Rare Plant Conference!

✍ Cynthia L. (Cyndi) Coulter, Pahove

Articles contributed to *Sage Notes* reflect the views of the authors and are not an official position of the Idaho Native Plant Society.

Introducing –

NEW INPS STATE OFFICERS



Beth Colket
VICE-PRESIDENT

Beth first became interested in native plants when she worked as a plant ecology technician in the pinyon-juniper/ponderosa-grassland/mixed-conifer communities of northern New Mexico. She has studied and worked in the sagebrush ocean since coming to Idaho in 2000, and earned her master's degree in Rangeland Ecology and Management from the University of Idaho in 2003. Beth currently works as a botanist/plant ecologist at the Idaho Conservation Data Center in Boise, Idaho, where she monitors sensitive native plant species of Idaho. Beth enjoys backpacking, hiking, botanizing, gardening, and collecting wild foods when she's not working.

Marlene is both state treasurer and Pahove Chapter vice president. She is a Boise-based communications specialist (that is to say, a writer) for the University of Idaho College of Agricultural and Life Sciences—the job that lured her to Idaho from the Midwest in 1980.

Marlene holds a bachelor's degree in sociology from Washington University, a master's degree in journalism from the University of Illinois and a master's degree in business administration from Boise State University. She got interested in native plants when she moved to Boise's East Foothills and realized she needed to learn—fast!—which of dozens of “weedy” species were keepers and which really had to go.

Marlene likes to garden, hike, canoe and birdwatch. (She can't tell many birds apart yet, but since—unlike the weeds— they can all stay, there's not quite the urgency.) She reads both murder mysteries and “literary fiction” to excess. On long, rainy days, she indulges in HGTV alongside her Australian shepherd, Kaixo, until partner John Griffin claims the remote.



Marlene Fritz
TREASURER



Karen Colson
SECRETARY

Karen was recently appointed state secretary for the Idaho Native Plant Society and also holds the position of secretary for the Pahove Chapter. She earned a bachelor's degree in Environmental Science from Catawba College and a master's degree in Plant Ecology from Appalachian State University. Karen currently works as a botanist for the Boise District Bureau of Land Management in the Owyhee Field office. Previously, Karen has worked for The Nature Conservancy in North Carolina assisting with various vegetation monitoring projects, as an environmental consultant in Florida and Idaho conducting rare plant surveys, wetland delineations and wetland mitigation monitoring, and as a contractor for a non-profit anti-pesticide organization in California. Karen and her husband Chris have always been interested in native plants. In their free time the couple enjoys backpacking, canoeing, mountain biking, skiing, soccer, and music.

Swamp Symbols and the Peatlands of Tranquil Basin

As a youngster, I was always drawn to places on maps clustered with those little blue swamp symbols. The Everglades, Okefenokee Swamp of southeast Georgia, the Great Dismal Swamp of North Carolina's coastal plain, the now-disappearing bayous of the Mississippi delta. Maybe it was how these great wetlands stood out on a map—alone and quiet, with no highways or cities, just hot and muggy wildernesses of bald cypress, alligators, water moccasins, and many other odd and mysterious life forms. These places seemed to resist our efforts to develop, dike, and drain—but not completely, of course. I've yet to visit any of these American treasures. While I couldn't have predicted it when young, I'm now studying Idaho wetlands as a botanist and plant ecologist, discovering what our swamp symbols hold.

About a year ago, I was scanning over Idaho quad maps seeking out remote clusters of swamp symbols for sampling as part of our research on the wetland and riparian habitats of the Boise National Forest. There was a swampy spot located just northwest of Deadwood Reservoir, east of Cascade Idaho, that caught my eye. Tranquil Basin. It was full of swamp symbols and in the heart of the 192,000-acre Peace Rock Roadless Area. Peace and tranquility—what a nice way to envision the 2004 summer field season in the wilds of Idaho, contrasted by the rainy early winter day and news of a war in Iraq and war on our hard-fought environmental protections.

Summer quickly came around and with my curiosity about the swamp symbols high, a visit to Tranquil Basin was scheduled for mid-July. This was an Idaho Conservation Data Center work junket, and our goal was to document the diversity and pattern of wetland plant communities: what species grow where and with which other species, what habitat structure is developed (tall or short layer of vegetation canopy), on what kind of soil, under what moisture conditions, and with what consistency do species patterns occur across similar patches of vegetation. From this information, collected across the Boise National Forest's wide range of wetland and riparian environments, we will decipher, describe, and classify the complex array of plant communities and the ecological factors driving their development. Through these efforts, land managers can better determine which communities provide habitat for sensitive plants and animals. The potential of a certain site (such as a stream or wetland proposed for restoration) for supporting specific communities desired for streambank stabilization or other beneficial functions, can also be determined.

After a long, bumpy, and winding drive to Deadwood Reservoir, the field crew—Lisa Hahn, Dylan Kovis, and I—was anxious to hit the trail to Tranquil Basin. We swung our backpacks over our shoulders with the weight of our overnight gear and extras needed for field sampling (like Hitchcock and Cronquist's "Flora of the Pacific Northwest"—don't leave home without it!) settling onto our hips. We started the relatively short and steep hike, by quickly awakening our physical and mental states to the dry, warm, and clean air of Idaho's mountains. We switch-backed our way upward through lodgepole pine and grouse whortleberry forest (*Pinus contorta* and *Vaccinium scoparium*) typical of Idaho's high basins. Soon we made our way into an open Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) forest, with elk sedge (*Carex geyeri*) and mountain shrubs thriving in the sun.

As the trail steepened it became a V-shaped rut of granite gravel, making walking difficult. Motorcycles spinning their wheels on the steep slope were the cause of the erosion. The trail was now a conduit for



The complex mosaic found in Tranquil Basin's peatland communities.

a little river of granite sand that finds its way down to smother bull trout and cutthroat spawning beds and fill Deadwood Reservoir.

A bit further up the trail I was further disappointed to find an old helicopter-logged clearcut! This wasn't a thinning of overcrowded firs after decades of fire suppression, but removal of giant old growth Douglas firs, their stumps easily 3 to 4 feet across. Motorcycle-caused erosion and logging in our last unprotected roadless areas. In this year, the 40th year anniversary of one of the most forward thinking and important conservation laws ever enacted—the Wilderness Act—what better example of the need for *more* wilderness could there be? I feared that Tranquil Basin was going to be full of stumps, motorcycle donuts, and grazing livestock.

As we crested the low pass near the lip of Tranquil Basin, the odor of death wafted by, rekindling a sense of wildness. My first thought—a wolf kill? The Scott Mountain pack runs these mountains to the south; the Landmark pack to the north. A lion kill? We couldn't pin-point its location. The trail forked, with motorcycles staying high on the ridge and the other path dropping down to an old, infrequently used hunter camp at the edge of the wetland. The only person I know who knew about Tranquil Basin hunted elk there long ago—now he works to protect roadless areas for future generations.

Upon entering the wetland of Tranquil Basin, we quickly observed an undisturbed, narrow, deep, and clear meandering stream lined by lush swards of aquatic and Holm's sedge (*Carex aquatilis* and *C. scopulorum*), grassy banks of bluejoint reedgrass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*), and thickets of Eastwood's and Drummond's willow (*Salix eastwoodiae* and *S. drummondiana*). No cows or sheep; no human trails; no exotic species; no alteration of streamflows—just a glorious basin of swamp symbols.

We soon crossed a gently sloping wetland supporting mats of few-flowered spikerush (*Eleocharis pauciflora*), mixed with low hummocks of *Sphagnum* moss and peppered with elfin-sized flowers—golden colored alpine meadow butterweed (*Senecio cymbalarioides*) and yellow primrose monkeyflower (*Mimulus primuloides*)—contrasted by taller white hooded ladies-tresses (*Spiranthes romanzooffiana*). Together, these plants and mosses are good indicators of ecologically unique peatland environments in the mountain basins of south-central Idaho.

We quickly realized that Tranquil Basin was not just any collection of swamp symbols, but a sensitive and uncommon ecosystem. Eventually, our survey found that the peatlands here were extensive, forming a three-quarter-mile long by quarter mile wide swath across the southern and eastern third of the wetlands. In fact, Tranquil Basin ranks as one of the top three peatlands on the Boise National Forest (along with Warm Lake, east of Cascade, and Banner Creek Fen



HOODED LADIES-TRESSES
(*Spiranthes romanzooffiana*)

west of Stanley), in terms of its large size, ecological diversity, and nearly pristine condition. It would certainly qualify as a Research Natural Area or special botanical area.

What a discovery! Much of the next two days was dedicated to discovering this bizarre wetland world of quaking mats, carnivorous plants, mounds of spongy *Sphagnum*, seemingly bottomless upwellings of tea-colored water teaming with spotted frogs, and white splashes of waving white cottongrass painting the otherwise green landscape.

What is so special about a peatland—a buggy and boggy place where many would definitely feel out of their element? While extensive in the boreal regions of the world (although destructive mining of peat for use in our urban gardens continues), in the Northern Rocky Mountains peatlands are naturally infrequent. Numerous native plants, as well as invertebrates and other creatures, are only found in peatlands. In

Idaho, some of our rarest plant communities and about 10% of our rare plants are restricted to peatlands.

Peatlands are wetlands comprised of saturated peat at least a foot in thickness. Peat is a substrate composed of incompletely decomposed organic matter (i.e. dead plants and moss), rather than mineral soil. Cold temperatures, typical of south-central Idaho's high basins, combined with constant high water levels (and lack of oxygen), prevents decomposition of organic matter, resulting in peat accumulation. In the Rocky Mountains, peat accumulates at the rate of 8 to 11 inches per 1,000 years!

Peatlands are stable and long-lived ecosystems that are self-perpetuating, creating their own substrate and chemistry. They represent 10,000 years of post glacial history. For example, pollen from long-gone vegetation, ash from volcanic eruptions or wildfires, and human-caused pollution can be read like a book, telling us when, where, and how the environment has changed over time. Fens, such as Tranquil Basin, are a type of peatland that receives water and nutrients from overland runoff and groundwater.

In contrast, a true bog receives its water only from precipitation (because its peat is elevated like a dome above the level of groundwater) and is thus very deprived of nutrients. Southern Idaho has no bogs. Fens often form in basins and on lower mountain slopes where the groundwater is not only near the surface, but remains at a nearly constant level year-round. Fens act as filters removing sediment from surface water and cleaning groundwater.

Fens also act as sponges by absorbing heavy precipitation and snowmelt runoff, slowly releasing it (often seen in year-round springs), thereby minimizing erosion and recharging groundwater.

What we found at Tranquil Basin did not disappoint. Our surveys yielded 13 unique peatland plant communities ranging from willow carr and swamps of Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, and lodgepole pine with bog blueberry (*Vaccinium occidentale*), to sedge meadows and a complex mosaic of patterned ground. Typical of many Idaho peatlands, we found low hummocks composed of both reddish and bright green species of *Sphagnum* moss that also supported the dwarf alpine laurel shrub (*Kalmia microphylla*).



Sphagnum and many species of the heath family (Ericaceae), such as bog blueberry and alpine laurel, are indicators of fens with moderately high acidity (the pH of Tranquil Basin peatlands averaged about 5.5). Ringing the bases of hummocks, at the edge of standing water, were sticky, gleaming reddish mats of carnivorous sundew (*Drosera anglica*). Nearby, submerged in deep holes of water formed by upwellings through the peat, was another carnivorous plant, the lesser bladderwort (*Utricularia minor*).



Carnivorous plants that obtain nutrients by digesting captured invertebrates are well adapted to nutrient-poor conditions found in this kind of fen.

Interspersed between the mounds were quaking mats dominated by either mud sedge (*Carex limosa*) or cottongrass

(*Eriophorum polystachion*). These mats were like thin vegetative rafts on an invisible underground sea. They sloshed up and down as we walked—and as we kept the faith that we would not break through!

We moved and sloshed through the peatland, through tangles of thigh-high tea-leaved willow (*Salix planifolia* var. *monica*) and swards of beaked sedge (*Carex utriculata*). Here, we found one of Idaho's

Peatland plants.

MUD SEDGE
(*Carex limosa*, above).

SUNDEW (*Drosera anglica*),
a carnivorous species (right).

rare peatland plants, marsh willow-weed (*Epilobium palustre*). Walking further, the ground suddenly became turf-like and relatively dry, and peatland species were quickly replaced by a lush meadow mosaic of sedges, wildflowers, tufted hairgrass (*Deschampsia caespitosa*), timber oatgrass (*Danthonia intermedia*), and a different thigh-high willow, Wolf's willow (*Salix wolfii*). And here was another botanical surprise—the elusive, rare, and alien-looking little moonwort or grapefern (*Botrychium simplex*).

A great benefit of on-the-ground inventories such as ours, as opposed to office-bound research



The rare LITTLE MOONWORT
(*Botrychium simplex*), center.

dominated by reading scientific journal articles and interpreting data collected by others, is that clues to some ecological puzzles are readily observed in the field. For example, while sampling a patch of Wolf's willow and tufted hairgrass, the reason for the dramatic and sudden vegetation change was that the soil was definitely not peat. It was silty clay loam overlying a bed of coarse granitic sand. In this soil type, the groundwater fluctuates from shallow during snowmelt to relatively deep later in the summer. This not only prevents the development of peat, but also promotes species tolerant of this water fluctuation.

After our workdays were done, we returned to our pleasant, and relatively dry, campsite on a grassy terrace next to the gurgling stream. We cooked our camp meals as the sun dropped behind the lip of the mountain basin, its low angling rays reflecting off white granite outcrops. Swarms of mosquitoes, right on schedule, joined us for dinner. They calmed down as the crisp chill of clear, starry Idaho mountain nights enveloped the basin. A small pond near camp radiated summer heat off its dark and warm muddy bottom, creating a wispy patch of ground fog.

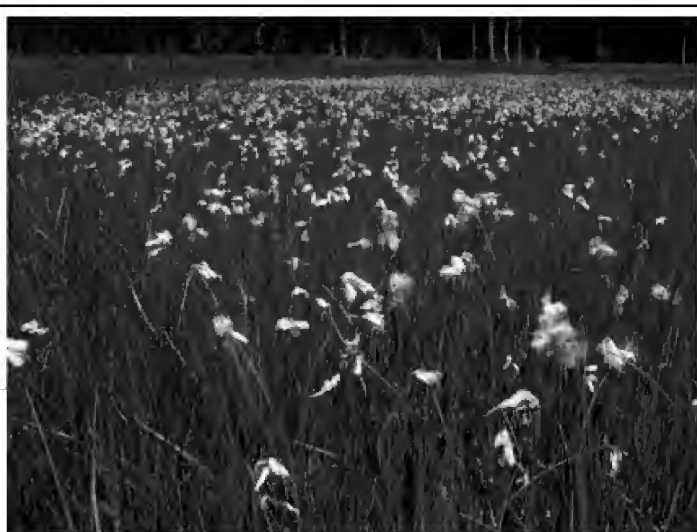
With the sun warming our backs, we set off across the meadow on the final morning to find out what undiscovered mysteries the peatlands still held. Our feet were cold from the sheets of spring water on the land, but we didn't care. More hard work, then, tired but satisfied, we hiked over the hill and back to "civilization."

On the trail, I wondered where the next wild and unknown wetland of swamp symbols would be found in Idaho. Maybe there are some swamp symbols in the backcountry, or maybe some just down the road from you. I urge you to discover them.

✍ Chris Murphy
✍ Lisa Hahn, photography

*"Once you learn
to read the land,
I have no fear of
what you will do
to or with it.
And I know
many pleasant things
it will do to you."*

✍ ALDO LEOPOLD



Cottongrass community (*Eriophorum polystachion*)

A significant portion of Idaho LIES WITHIN THE SAGEBRUSH BIOME. The Paiute word for sagebrush is Pahove, for which the southwest Idaho chapter of the Idaho Native Plant Society is named. Of high conservation concern in southern Idaho is the decline of formerly abundant “umbrella” species.

Sagebrush is one such species that historically covered vast expanses in Idaho. From the earliest days of settlement and even in some places today, sagebrush was actively burned to remove the shrub overstory and convert the land into irrigated croplands or to enhance grass production for livestock.

Along with human-caused conversion came the introduction of cheatgrass. Cheatgrass has played a significant role in forever altering the sagebrush ecosystem by invading sagebrush communities virtually everywhere, but particularly in areas with high concentrations of human activities and livestock grazing. It quickly invades where soil crust has been damaged or broken.

An aggressive annual that thrives on winter moisture, cheatgrass competes with native grasses long before spring. It senesces early, producing abundant summer fuel that easily ignites and carries fire especially well—far better than native grasses. Under historic fire conditions, native bunchgrass species did not burn well, leaving islands of sagebrush to naturally reseed burned areas. Since sagebrush is neither fire resistant nor tolerant, fire from any source—including a dense cheatgrass understory—kills it.

Cheatgrass invasion results in such artificially frequent fire intervals that there is no opportunity for sagebrush to recover on a site without major investments in native plant restoration. Restoring these cheatgrass-infested rangelands is a difficult job heavily reliant on efforts by land management agencies at an exorbitant and increasing cost to taxpayers. In addition, less sagebrush means declines in many of the wildlife species that rely on this unique habitat.

CONCERN OVER THIS ECOSYSTEM HAS RESULTED IN THE RARE PLANT CONFERENCE BOARD'S DECISION TO DESIGNATE SAGEBRUSH AS THE SPECIAL TOPIC FOR THE 2005 IDAHO NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY'S RARE PLANT CONFERENCE TO ADDRESS THE ISSUE OF CONSERVING SAGEBRUSH ECOSYSTEMS.

21ST ANNUAL IDAHO RARE PLANT CONFERENCE *FEBRUARY 15-16, 2005 ❖ Boise, Idaho*

We invite every member to attend all or part of the 2005 Idaho Native Plant Society Rare Plant Conference on **FEBRUARY 15 AND 16, 2005** at Idaho Power Company headquarters in Boise, Idaho.

For those traveling to Boise on Monday or who live in the area, we will again gather Monday evening, the 14th, for a no-host dinner. **MEET US AT BARDENAY** in downtown Boise at 610 Grove Street (one block north of Front Street between Capitol Boulevard and 6th Street), starting at 6:00 p.m.

The first day of the conference (Tuesday) will be spent updating the rare plant lists for Idaho. Tuesday evening will feature a no-host dinner presentation by **BRUCE WELCH** of the USDA Forest Service Shrub Laboratory in Provo, Utah. Welch has studied sagebrush ecosystems for more than thirty years and will share his insights and knowledge of this important species.

On Wednesday morning, we will meet for the **SPECIAL TOPICS SESSION**. This year's special topic will be on sagebrush communities and their function. The series of presentations devoted to this topic promise to be both educational and interesting. Wednesday afternoon programs are still being developed, but will include a workshop on identifying sagebrush subspecies through fluorescence techniques, followed by breakout sessions for plant species of conservation concern led by **GINA GLENNE** and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service team.

The conference format will follow the streamlined version introduced in 2004. Once again this year on Tuesday we will review and discuss as a group **ONLY** those species with information submitted to the rare plant organizing committee *prior* to the conference. The format will be explained further in the conference material packet that will be sent out in early December. **PAUL SHAFFER**, INPS Webmaster, has set up the INPS website to accommodate electronic submission of survey forms.

Mark your calendars. You will not want to miss this conference.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact

JUDY FERGUSON

IDAHO NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

EDUCATION, RESEARCH, AND INVENTORY GRANT PROGRAM

2005 ANNOUNCEMENT AND GUIDELINES

The Idaho Native Plant Society (INPS) is pleased to announce the 2005 Education, Research, and Inventory Grant (ERIG) Program. Grants of up to \$1,000 will be awarded in 2005 to support projects that contribute to the appreciation, conservation, or advancement of knowledge of Idaho's native flora or vegetation.

The purpose of the ERIG Program is to stimulate research, conservation, and educational activities that help foster an appreciation for Idaho's native plants and plant communities. These grants are intended to promote native plant conservation through better understanding of our native flora and the factors affecting their survival. The deadline for submitting proposals is January 14, 2005.

We encourage anyone with a project that might qualify to consider submitting a proposal!

Guidelines: Grants are intended to support direct costs of projects. Examples of costs the grants may cover include:

- Direct costs of travel, meals, and lodging for research, conservation, or education projects.
- Expenses for supplies and services used for the sole purpose of the native plant project (laboratory, chemicals, film, photocopying, phone, and computer time).
- Printing costs for public outreach projects or research publications.

Grant proposals should not include expenses for salary and personnel benefits, purchases of personal equipment, or expenses that are not essential to the project.

Application Procedure and Requirements: Funding proposals should contain the following information:

1. Project title.
2. Contact person. Please provide the name, organization affiliation, address, phone number, and e-mail (if applicable).
3. Project description. Describe the project objectives, methods, and final product. Explain how the project will benefit the appreciation, conservation, or advancement of knowledge of Idaho's native flora or vegetation. Describe how success of the project will be evaluated.
4. Itemized budget. Outline an overall project budget. Include the amount you are requesting from INPS (\$1,000 or less) as well as other funding sources.
5. Project timeline. Please provide a timeline for completion of the project. Include dates for all aspects of the project, including presentation of project results.

Project proposals must pertain to native plants of Idaho. Preference will be given to proposals expected to generate information or public support that advances the conservation of native plants in the wild. Proposals that demonstrate initiative, cooperation with other organizations or agencies, and public outreach are also preferred.

Successful applicants will be required to submit a final report to INPS documenting project accomplishments, as well as a brief summary of the project for publication in *Sage Notes*.

Submit project proposals by e-mail to Marlene Fritz by email or by post to:

Idaho Native Plant Society
ERIG Committee Chair
PO Box 9451
Boise, ID 83707

Native Seed Collection Project Update

The Native Seed Collection Project is being conducted by Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG), Idaho Conservation Data Center (IDCDC) as part of a larger ongoing vegetation restoration program by the USDA Forest Service (USFS), Boise National Forest (BNF), Lucky Peak Nursery, and Boise Forest Sciences Laboratory, Rocky Mountain Research Station. The objectives are to (1) identify seed collection sites, (2) document species habitat relations, (3) collect seed of native species targeted for propagation at Lucky Peak Nursery, and (4) collect 750 pounds of unprocessed seed by 2006. USFS staff in consultation with IDCDC has compiled a continuing targeted list of native species that includes grasses and sedges, shrubs, and forbs. These species are important to the ecosystem and may be out competed by exotics following disturbance.

The project has ended its second year, and to date, IDCDC staff and IDFG volunteers have collected over 1000 pounds of unprocessed seed! A good representation of each species, through distribution and elevation, has been collected in both specific study areas appointed by USFS staff and throughout the southern and middle portion of the Forest. This coming year we will continue to collect targeted seed from collection sites already established in the southern and middle portion of the forest and begin collections in new appointed study areas and the northern part of the BNF.



*Idaho Department of Fish and Game volunteers collecting *Lupinus argenteus* on Mores Mountain.*

♣ *Jennifer Miller, IDCDC*

NEW GARDEN GROWS AT THE IDAHO BOTANICAL GARDEN



The Lewis and Clark Native Plant Garden

Excitement is soaring at the Idaho Botanical Garden as work moves forward on the new Lewis & Clark Native Plant Garden in commemoration of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial. The goal of this new Garden is to teach the history of the incredible journey of the Corps of Discovery and introduce drought-resistant native plants into the public landscape. "It will have historical ties to Idaho, and it will be an interpretive garden that will be a step above what we have now," said Rod Burke, IBG Head of Horticulture. "It also will be an opportunity to show great native landscaping plants that are already adapted to the climate here."

During the journey to the Pacific, Meriwether Lewis recorded and collected 178 plant species, many of which were well known and used by the Native tribes. A third of those plants were found in Idaho. As visitors to the Lewis & Clark Garden traverse the pathway leading to the hilltop to reach the promontory, they will pass through the four biome areas related to landscapes in Idaho—canyonlands, prairie, montane and wetlands. Interpretive signs will explain historical facts and plant information. Everyone will "experience the journey" as they follow the footsteps of Lewis and Clark.

To make it all happen, the Idaho Botanical Garden is blessed with talented and creative people along with many who have made generous contributions. Through the guidance of the IBG Design Review Committee; an Advisory Team which includes representatives from the Idaho Botanical Garden, Boise State University, Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, Idaho Native Plant Society and the Green Industry; and two outstanding landscape architects, the new garden was designed. Thanks to \$70,000 from the Idaho Governor's Trail Committee and contributions from Boise Cascade, Ada County Highway District, Sara Maas Fund, National Park Service, LIVE Foundation, Lewis & Clark Heritage Trail Foundation, TrusJoist and a number of individuals, IBG has raised about one third of the necessary \$370,000 needed to build the garden. Douglas and Meredith Carnahan have committed to supplying 100% of the plant material.

With this type of dedication and expertise a completion date of May 2006 has been set. There is still much to do, however, and money to be raised. Please come and join the efforts of this committed group. Call the Garden office at 343-8649 for information.

♣ *Judy Ouder Kirk, Executive Director*

BOOK REVIEW - *Lewis and Clark's Green World: The Expedition and its Plants*

A. Scott Earle and James L. Reveal. 2003. Helena, Montana: Farcountry Press. ISBN: 1-56037-250-8. Hardbound, \$34.95. 256 pages.

Just in time for the bicentennial commemoration of Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery Expedition, A. Scott Earle and James Reveal have delivered a wonderfully comprehensive account of the numerous botanical discoveries the explorers made during their 3,700-mile-long journey through the western United States. Earle, who is a wildflower expert and photographer, and Reveal, a botanist and professor emeritus at the University of Maryland, have included descriptions and excellent photographs of 225 species that Meriwether Lewis and William Clark either collected or described in their journals. These, together with excerpts from Lewis's extensive ecological and botanical observations, help *Lewis and Clark's Green World* convey a vision of how this region might have looked prior to European settlement.

The authors have arranged the book's ten chapters according to segments of the expedition, beginning in the fall of 1803, when the explorers set off from Wood River, Missouri and ending with their heroic return to St. Louis in September, 1806. Each expedition segment is introduced with a map and associated dates, and a one-to-three page synopsis of significant events. This introductory material helps draw the reader into the journey and grasp the extreme hardship and difficulty the explorers endured in the name of science and possible commerce. Following each segment synopsis are accounts of the individual species found during that phase of the expedition, in order of their discovery. Initially, I found this chronological arrangement to be somewhat awkward and, certainly, it is a departure from the phylogenetic, alphabetic, or flower color similarity format typical of conventional field guides. But given the historical nature of the subject, and the fact that this book is not intended to be simply a field guide, it is an appropriate way to structure this material. Moreover, this arrangement should prove useful to others, such as myself, who have been or will be educating the public about the expedition's botanical discoveries.

The authors include detailed descriptions of the circumstances associated with the discovery of each species, ethnobotanical information (when pertinent), interesting journal quotes, and the vernacular origin of the scientific name (more thoroughly presented here than in most photographic field guides). Their descriptions of each species' distinguishing characteristics and habitat type, which incorporate colorful excerpts from the explorers' journals that preserve their unconventional spelling and grammar, make for a more lively narrative than a mere cataloguing of information. For example, the section dedicated to the bulb-forming plant, northern yampah (*Perideridia montana*), includes the following description of the root by Lewis: "it is of the knob kindbeing about 3 or four inches in length and the thickest part about the size of a man's little finger" (p. 119).

Earle and Reveal have also included material from Frederick Pursh's 1813 text, *Flora Americae Septentrionalis*, which included systemic treatments of 132 expedition plants, 94 of which Pursh believed to be new to science. Supplemental botanical illustrations, including replications from Pursh's work, are tastefully incorporated on select pages and contribute to the book's overall aesthetics.

The epilogue is devoted to the status of the expedition's 232 surviving botanical specimens. James Reveal has conducted extensive research on this topic and, in collaboration with Gary Moulton and Alfred Schuyler, published "The Lewis and Clark Collections of Vascular Plants: Names, Types, and Comments" in a 1999 Proceedings for the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. This section of *Lewis and Clark's Green World* reflects Dr. Reveal's in-depth knowledge of the subject, especially as it delves into the complex circumstances associated with the transfer of specimens to various botanical specialists of the day.

While most of the book's 261 photographs were adequately sized for identification purposes, I felt that a few could have been enhanced by enlargement. However, accumulating this many quality photos must have been an enormous undertaking, particularly given that the authors had to travel great distances in order to shoot them. In fact, I'm left with the impression that no rock was left unturned during preparation of this book.

Recent advances in systematic botany have resulted in new names for some of our most familiar (and not so familiar) genera and families, and such changes are reflected in *Lewis and Clark's Green World*. Perhaps it was decided that including the former names would be cumbersome or confusing, but I believe this would have been useful for those readers who are unaccustomed to the placement of *Camassia* spp. in Agavaceae rather than Liliaceae or *Mimulus* spp. in Phrymaceae rather than Scrophulariaceae.

These minor quibbles aside, I expect that restorationists, ecologists, botanists, and history buffs alike will find *Lewis and Clark's Green World* to be a visually appealing, readable, and extremely comprehensive text on all things botanical that arose from that monumental journey. It should serve as a valuable reference for those developing curricula or preparing exhibitions about the expedition during its three year commemoration.

Ann DeBolt, Botanist, USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Boise

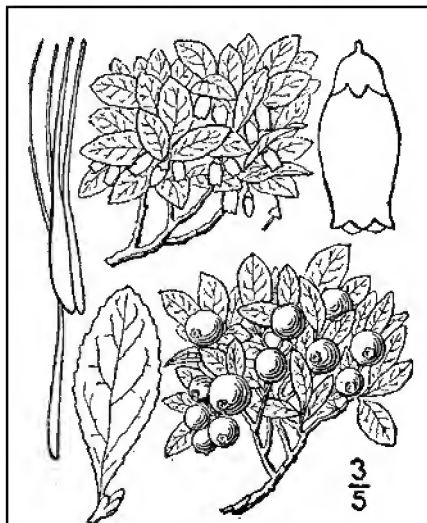
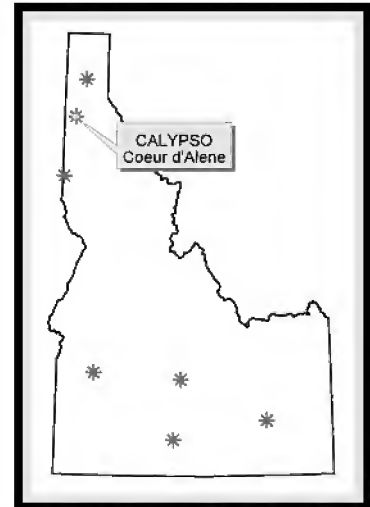
THIS REVIEW ORIGINALLY APPEARED IN THE JUNE 2004 ISSUE, VOLUME 22, NUMBER 2 OF ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION. REPRINTED WITH THE KIND PERMISSION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN PRESS.

CHAPTER NEWS

Calypso

The Calypso Chapter of the Idaho Native Plant Society, founded in 1991, meets on the first Wednesday of March, April, May, and October. The Chapter schedules field trips during the Spring, Summer, and Fall. For additional information, contact Janet Benoit.

The Calypso Chapter INPS has had a stellar Spring/Summer field trip season. We began with our usual TUBBS HILL field trip in April. The next field trip was our annual Q'EMILN TRAILS walk.



Vaccinium caespitosum
USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database,
Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913.
*Illustrated flora of the northern states
and Canada*. Vol. 2: 699.

The FISHTRAP/HOG LAKE field trip was a joint effort with the Audubon Society. Audubon Society members very helpfully pointed out bird species and Calypso Chapter members identified plant species for the group. We would like to feature this joint field trip again next year because of the variety of plant and bird species found.

KAMIAK BUTTE field trip was a big success. Nine intrepid souls made the journey to the butte and walked the 2.5 mile loop. The views from along the trail and the top of the butte were spectacular. Bob Lee prepared a "Plants of Kamiak Butte" list, which was posted on the WSU website. Members indicated an interest in researching species on the plant list and returning next year. Early July featured a POTLUCK at the Benoit residence following an identification walk. A highlight of the dinner was some cattails that were plucked during the walk. Calypso Chapter members worked with Al Stage, White Pine Chapter, and members of Kinnikinnick Chapter on planning the ANNUAL MEETING. A number of enthusiastic Calypso members attended the wonderful Priest Lake meeting.

A mid-August trip to BLOOM PEAK on the Idaho/Montana border was well attended. This is a high elevation habitat with a small lake. The most prevalent plant in the area is the huckleberry.

Commercial berry pickers were taking huge huckleberries out of the woods in loaded five-gallon containers. We met a forest service crew coming to pick cones of the Whitebark pine, which had been previously covered with nets to protect the seed crop bound for the nursery. This is part of an aggressive effort to preserve the gene pool of the Whitebark pine from the ravages of blister rust.

The last meeting of the year was conducted on October 6, 2004. Bob Lee has accepted the nomination to be President in 2005. Roland Craft is deliberating about accepting the nomination for Vice-President. Phil Hruskocy will continue as Secretary and Janet Benoit as Treasurer. THE NEXT CALYPSO CHAPTER MEETING WILL BE MARCH 2, 2005.

Kinnikinnick

Kinnikinnick Chapter meets the fourth Saturday of each month at 9:45 a.m. Contact Mary Jo Haag for more information.

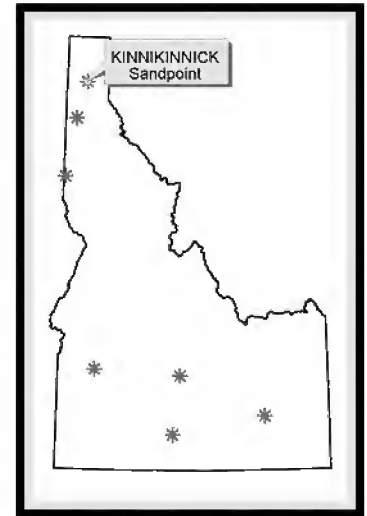
This chapter's accomplishments in 2004 are many, and the result of hard work by numerous dedicated volunteers:

- ✧ Nine membership meetings with great speakers on topics ranging from Spring Mushrooms to "Wilderness Survival with Native Plants" to "Art from the Forest."
- ✧ Field trips – one per month, April – September.
- ✧ Arboretum – a place of beauty, tranquility and native plants in Sandpoint's Lakeview Park (see our update in this issue)
- ✧ Landscape Committee projects
- ✧ Conservation Committee projects
- ✧ Alder-twig bench-building classes
- ✧ Wine tasting fundraiser hosted by Pend Oreille Pasta.
- ✧ Sandpoint's official Arbor Day hosted by us at the arboretum.
- ✧ Booth (staffed by member volunteers) at the Bonner County Fair

NOVEMBER PROGRAM: Saturday, November 27, 9:45 a.m. East Bonner County Library, Division at Cedar Street in Sandpoint, "On the Pacific Trail: Flora, Fungus, and Fun" by Phil "Nowhere Man" Hough and Deb "Walking Carrot" Hunsicker. The Chapter's Annual Meeting will also be held on this date. Please attend so that we can complete our official business of electing officers and approving amendments to the by-laws.

DECEMBER PROGRAM: Saturday, December 11, 11 a.m. Holiday Potluck, at the traditional spot, Gretchen Hellar's home in Sandpoint.

JANUARY PROGRAM: Saturday, January 29, 9:45 a.m. Program to be Announced.



Pearly everlasting.
PHOTO BY SYLVIA CHATBURN

The North Idaho Native Plant Arboretum Update

Nestled at the north end of Sandpoint's Lakeview Park is the North Idaho Native Plant Arboretum, a core project of The Kinnikinnick Chapter. Volunteer gardeners, 12-15 in 2004, maintain seven habitats established over the past six years. A wetlands habitat was laid out last fall and planted this spring. The moist forest habitat was expanded to include a large area with mosses as ground cover.

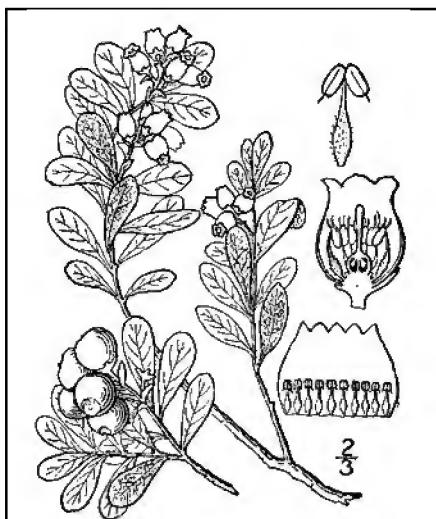
Last fall the cement-free rock wall along the arboretum's long south edge was completed. It acts as a planter box about 3' wide. In sunny areas Indian blanket flower, asters and blue flax put on a nice show summer and fall. The wall was dedicated on April 30 during the Arbor Day ceremonies, hosted by Kinnikinnick Chapter at the arboretum.

The historic log cabin onsite provides a place for tool storage and a gathering spot for gardeners. Glass was installed in the windows with shutters behind them this spring, bringing in light and adding appeal to the structure. An artistic stone drinking fountain for all visitors was built near the cabin.

One of our gardener's passions for building benches out of red alder saplings is a great chapter fundraiser. Proceeds from the sale of benches she builds as well as the fees for the bench-making classes she started teaching this year go to the chapter.

A barren area under mature evergreens and birch has been transformed into a place of interest and tranquility. Paths lead the visitor through different habitats. Benches invite quiet enjoyment. The volunteer gardeners of the Kinnikinnick Chapter are proud to showcase the Panhandle's native plants and trees in the heart of Sandpoint.

✍ *Sylvia Chatburn*, ARBORETUM MANAGER



Arctostaphylos uva-ursi
USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database,
Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913.
*Illustrated flora of the northern states
and Canada*. Vol. 2: 693.

A Tribute to Phil and Michael Franklin

Phil and Mike have published the *Kinnikinnick Journal* alone since 1997. Mike became a part of the original Steering Committee that formed at the behest of Lois Wythe, who organized our chapter in April 1997. The Steering Committee decided that a newsletter would help us get the word out about this new native plant group. At that time, Phil with his advertising background was asked to become co-editor with Mike, and the rest is history.

When the Franklins let it be known that the time had come to retire from the Journal, President Molly O'Reilly had to find seven people to fill the job of these two devoted members. We are so grateful for the Franklins' devotion and hard work. We realize that we have big shoes to fill and hope our members will be patient with us while we learn the ropes.

✍ Submitted by *Mary Jo Haag* on behalf of the new newsletter committee (*Mary Jo Haag, Margareta Larson, Rae Charlton, Marilyn George, Myrna Garside, Wendy Aeschliman, and Michelle Murphree*).

Loasa

Loasa, Idaho's newest local chapter, meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month. All meetings convene in the Sage Room, Taylor Building #276 at the College of Southern Idaho in Twin Falls, Idaho. We expect to have a variety of programs and outings throughout the coming year!



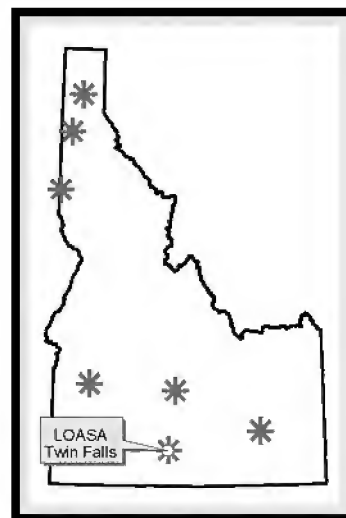
Mentzelia laevicaulis
THOMAS G. BARNES @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

Recent events for the *Loasa* (Magic Valley) chapter of INPS included programs and a field work day.

In SEPTEMBER, the program topic was: *Junipers: Idaho's Arid Woodland*. *Juniperus osteosperma* was the focus of this program, which dealt with the controversial (and mythical)

aspects of "juniper treatments" in these beautiful, beneficial and unappreciated habitats. The OCTOBER presentation was a round-robin presentation on the effects of grazing by ungulates on plant communities that was very well attended.

The field work day was planting camas bulbs and other forbs at Camas Slough in the Bureau of Land Management, Jarbidge Field Office area under the direction of Sheri Hagwood, the Jarbidge Field Office



Botanist. We can hardly wait until our spring trip out to see them!! Loasa will also be adopting a rare plant in the Jarbidge BLM area and will begin providing monitoring data for the BLM next growing season.

Our next meeting is November 26th, 7pm in the Taylor Building at College of Southern Idaho. Noted conservationist Stew Churchwell will be presenting.

Call if you require more information. See you there!!

Pahove

Pahove Chapter meets at 7pm on the third Thursdays of September through April in the MK Nature Center Auditorium at Idaho Fish and Game, 600 South Walnut Avenue in Boise. Field trips and special events are featured spring through fall. For more information, contact Judy Ferguson.

NOVEMBER 18: *Roger's All-Time Favorite Lichens*, by Dr. Roger Rosentreter, Idaho State Botanist, BLM.

DECEMBER 9: *Pahove's annual Holiday Festivities*, 6:30 pm at the home of Roger Rosentreter and Ann DeBolt (RSVP by calling Ann at home).

JANUARY 20: *Tropical Trails ~ in search of Gesneriaceae*, by Dr. James F. Smith, Boise State University.

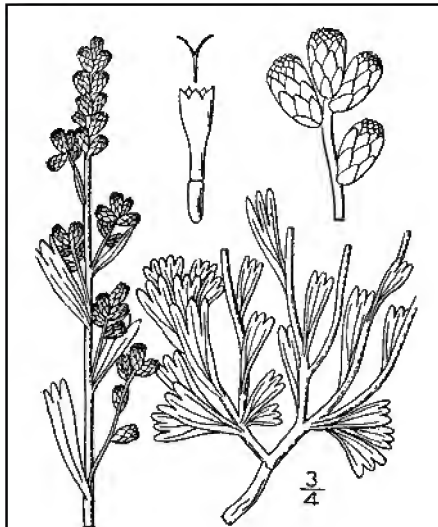
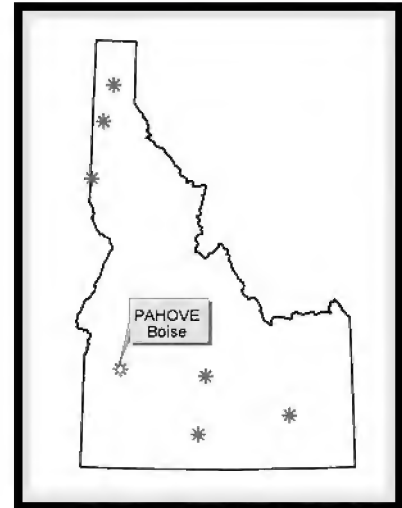
FEBRUARY 17: *Native Plant Landscaping for Wildlife* (Welcoming The Birds and The Bees), by Susan Ziebarth of the MK Nature Center (tentative).

MARCH 17: *Rare Plant Issues And Concerns On The Owyhee Front*, including a discussion of OHV trail issues and native revegetation, by Karen Colson, BLM.

APRIL 21: *Native Plant Restoration*, by Steven R. Paulsen of Conservation Seeding and Loasa Chapter President.

APRIL 23: *Annual Native Plant Sale*, MK Nature Center, Idaho Fish and Game, 600 South Walnut, Boise (tentative), details to be announced.

MAY 2005: *Thursday Wildflower Walks* in the Boise Foothills, details to be announced.



Artemisia tridentata.
USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database,
Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913.
*Illustrated flora of the northern states
and Canada*. Vol. 3: 530.

Pahove - Sah - Wah - Be

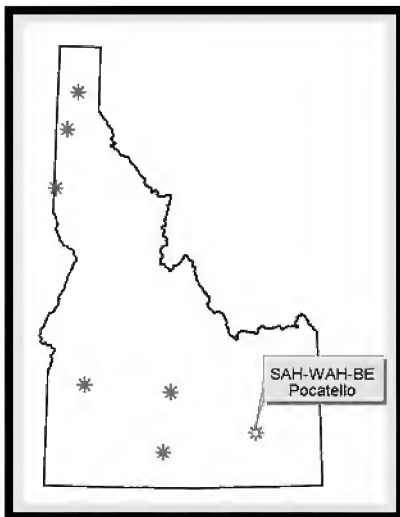
ON AUGUST 7TH & 8TH, the combined chapters sponsored the FLORA OF HART MOUNTAIN AND STEENS MOUNTAIN fieldtrip. DR. KARL HOLTE, Professor of Botany, Emeritus, Idaho State University, led this fascinating excursion in Harney County, Oregon, where we explored flora similar to that found in southern Idaho, as well as other distinctly different species.

Karl and Ardys provided comprehensive species lists for the Hart Mountain trip on Saturday and the Steens Mountain trip on Sunday. His intimate association with the area heightened the

interest of Karl's narrative. As evident from the photo (next page), INPS trips make people happy!



Steens Mountain field trip participants enjoyed a weekend of interesting plants, sunshine, and camaraderie. Sah-Wah-Be's newest member, John Everett Velman, cheerfully attended.



SAH-WAH-BE

Sah-Wah-Be Chapter of the INPS has had an active summer and fall season, with one or more field trips or activities each month. Three diverse trips in June included, first, a native plants tour at the INEEL site in the Arco Desert, led by Ken Thacker of the BLM and Roger Blew of Stoller Corporation. In spite of very arid conditions, this vast area contains species representing at least 52 plant families (not all of which we saw that day, of course), including several on State and Federal "watch" lists.

The second trip was on the Boundary Trail at Pebble Creek Ski area near Inkom. Needless to say, the flora here was much more lush than that of the previous trip. Harriman Park and Mesa

Falls were the sites of the third trip, which exhibited a variety of habitats from grasslands to moister riparian vegetation. 131 species were noted that day. In early July members enjoyed a nature walk beginning at Cherry Springs (ca. 5000' elevation) and ending with the Scout Mountain Nature Trail (ca. 7500' elevation). Viewing and learning about ergot, a fungus which attacks grains and grasses, and a chemical component of which is lysergic acid (LSD), fascinated the group. Dr. Karl Holte pointed out that researchers and historians now believe that ergot-contaminated grain may have been a major factor in Salem, MA, and the infamous witch trials there. (PBS also reported this in a recent fall program.).

A weekend trip to Heise and Kelly's Island Campground area was led by Sah-Wah-Be president Jenae Dixon. The group hoped to find a native orchid, *Spiranthes diluvialis*, and huckleberries, but found they were a little late in the season for either. In September the fall foliage colors were enjoyed on a short trip in the Buckskin area east of Pocatello. Dick Anderson drew a large crowd with his discussion at the October meeting of cameras and the art of taking good flower pictures. Members also participated in Earth Day activities for children, the State Meetings at Priest Lake, and the opening of the renewed Tree Walk on the ISU campus this fall.



A chapter of the Idaho Native Plant Society



WHITE PINE

Thanks to the efforts of the White Pine chapter and other INPS members statewide, the annual meeting at Priest Lake was a huge success! According to Al Stage, President of White Pine, "We ate good, we found salmonberry in Beaver Creek and sundew in Bottle Lake. We heard good talk about glacial influences on the history of the Priest Lake flora. We spent some money, but deemed it worthwhile!"

Due to some health issues within the chapter, officers are taking some time off to recuperate. For information about meeting times and locations, contact Al Stage.

University of Idaho Stillinger Herbarium

is offering lovely prints of Herbarium plant specimens.

THE PRINTS ARE BEING SOLD as a fund-raising project and are very reasonably priced.

They make nice wall hangings as well as unique gifts. Contact the UI Stillinger Herbarium at 208-885-4623 for more information, prices, and hours of operation.

Matted prints and matted prints with glass are available!



Pinus monticola.

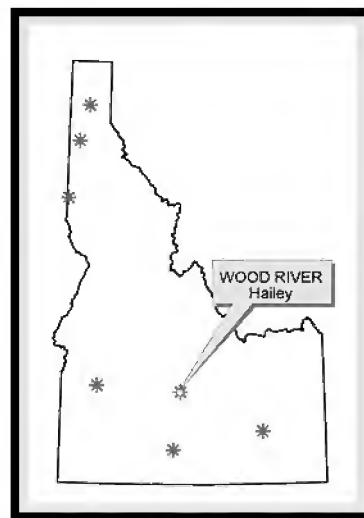
GARY A. MONROE
@ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

WOOD RIVER

The Wood River Chapter may be quiet, but there are a lot of native plant activities happening in the watershed. The Wood River Land Trust is doing some restoration projects, and the Master Gardeners have planted a xeriscape garden near the Wood River High School. There is room for local participation!

Perhaps the most notable activity has been within the Sawtooth Botanical Garden, which hosted the second annual Native Plant Sale in the spring. They have also created a second grass demonstration plot next to the two-year old plot, both carefully labeled.

In mid-September, the Sawtooth Botanical Garden sponsored a well-attended talk by Panayoti Kelaidas, of the Denver Botanical Garden, entitled "Crafting the Idaho Garden." A new xeriscape garden with both native and adapted species has been planted next to the cottage, near the entrance. The irrigation ditch north of the greenhouse has just been planted to three zones representing those found in the Big Wood River watershed. The low elevation zone features camas, Douglas hawthorn, and Lewis mock-orange. The highest elevation zone features dwarf willows, as above the SNRA headquarters. The mid-elevation planting represents the middle of the valley, where most of the population lives. An interpretive path, bridges, and a bench are in place, and interpretive signs have been ordered. Other plant species will be included as they become available or are propagated.



✍ Carol Blackburn, Secretary-Treasurer

NATIVE PLANT GARDENING AND RESTORATION COMMITTEE



Interested in gardening with native plants? How about restoration and reclamation? You may enjoy participating in the recently-formed Native Plant Gardening and Restoration Committee. We need a minimum of one representative from each chapter and, of course, the more the merrier. Possible areas of interest include compiling reference lists, reviewing books, working on the website, creating brochures, etc.

For more information, please contact any of these committee members:

Steven Paulsen
Cathy Frischmann
Phil Hough
Marlene Fritz
Carol Blackburn

BIOLOGICAL SOIL CRUSTS COURSE

April 5-7, 2005, Roger Rosentreter, Idaho State BLM Botanist, and Jayne Belnap, Research Ecologist for the US Geological Survey, will be teaching a course on Biological soil crusts for the BLM in Moab, Utah. For more details, go to the BLM national training center web site: www.ntc.blm.gov. *Sign up soon!*

LANDSCAPING WITH NATIVE PLANTS OF THE INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

BLM TECHNICAL REFERENCE 1730-3 (DECEMBER 2003)

This well-illustrated and easy-to-use reference was compiled by Hilary Parkinson as a student of the Boise State University Horticulture Program. Michelle Richman, BSU Horticulture graduate and BLM intern, developed the initial Quick Reference Guide on which this publication is based. The volume includes native wildflowers, grasses, shrubs, and trees, all uniquely identified by symbols that make characteristics easy to identify. Additional information on planting, sources, recommended readings, and efficient indexing make this a must-have addition to the library of every native plant enthusiast!

The research for this publication was funded by a summer scholarship from the Garden Club of America. Additional funding and direction were provided by the Idaho Bureau of Land Management, which offers a spring internship for Boise State University Horticulture students, and assistance from the Boise State University Horticulture Program, Leslie Blackburn, Director. Editors Ann DeBolt, USDA Forest Service, and Roger Rosentreter and Valerie Geertson, USDI Bureau of Land Management, deserve special recognition for their efforts in producing this publication.

Best of all, *Landscaping with Native Plants of the Intermountain Region* is available **FREE OF CHARGE** at: <http://www.id.blm.gov/publications/TR1730-3/index.htm>

PLACE YOUR AD HERE!

Do you have native plant seeds or propagations you'd like to sell, share, or swap? Or maybe you have too many garden tools and you'd like to thin them out – someone could use those items! Do you offer a special service that native gardeners need? If you've been collecting information about plants in your area or keeping notes about your garden, others may be able to put your unique insights to valuable use!

ADVERTISING IN SAGE NOTES IS ECONOMICAL!

NEWSLETTER ADS:

Personal ads: \$2

Commercial ads: \$5 for 1/8 page, \$8 for 1/4 page, \$15 for 1/2 page, and \$25 for full page.

Ads should be sent with payment.

SUBMISSIONS:

Members and others are invited to submit material for publication. Articles in any form, even hand-written, are welcome, as is artwork. Please provide a phone number in case there are questions. Material will not be returned.



ATTENTION MEMBERS!

PLEASE CHECK THE EXPIRATION DATE ON YOUR NEW MAILING LABEL. This will appear above your name as a two-letter code relating to your chapter affiliation, followed by the month and date your membership will expire. If you need to make changes to your name, address, phone number, or email address, please enter the new information below and send it to INPS, Box 9451, Boise, ID 83707, or email changes to Marlene Fritz.

OLD INFORMATION (*updates must include name*):

NEW INFORMATION:

Sage Notes has been historically published four times a year in Spring, Summer, Fall, and Winter by the Idaho Native Plant Society, incorporated since 1977, under the laws of the State of Idaho. Spring and Fall 2004 issues editor Cynthia L. (Cyndi) Coulter, Pahove Chapter.

INPS Officers

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Arboretum, Sylvia Chatburn;
Education, Jim & Cheryl Stern;
Landscaping, Eileen Atkisson and Parise Whitley.

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PO Box 3093, Hailey, ID 83333.
President, VACANT;
Vice President, Joanne Vassar;
Secretary-Treasurer, Carol Blackburn;
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Board Representative, Bill McDorman.

Loasa Chapter

1409 Bitterroot Drive, Twin Falls, ID 83301.
President, Steven Paulsen;
Treasurer, Merri Neiwert;
Conservation, Steven Paulsen;
Education Chair, Kim Pierson;
Newsletter, Miriam Austin.

The IDAHO NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY (INPS) is dedicated to promoting interest in native plants and plant communities and to collecting and sharing information on all phases of the botany of native plants in Idaho, including educating the public to the values of the native flora and its habitats. In keeping with our mission, it is the intent of the INPS to educate its membership and the public about current conservation issues that affect Idaho's native flora and habitats. **Membership** is open to anyone interested in native flora of Idaho. Send **dues** to INPS Treasurer, Box 9451, Boise, ID 83707. Send all **correspondence** to INPS, Box 9451, Boise, ID 83707. **Website address:** www.IdahoNativePlants.org.

CATEGORY	2004 ANNUAL DUES
___ Patron	\$35
___ Individual	\$15
___ Household *	\$20
___ Student	\$ 8
___ Senior Citizen	\$ 8

Name _____

Address _____

City/State _____

Zip _____ Telephone _____

Chapter affiliation preference (check one):

- ___ Calypso (Coeur d'Alene; please include \$6 newsletter dues)
___ Kinnikinnick (Sandpoint; please include \$10 for Kinnikinnick Journal)
___ Pahove (Treasure Valley) ___ Sah-Wah-Be (SE Idaho)
___ White Pine (Palouse) ___ Loasa (Magic Valley)
___ Wood River (Wood River Valley;
please include \$7 chapter dues)

___ None. Those who do not live near a chapter are encouraged to join. We can put you in touch with other members in your area, and can coordinate with you on any state level activities you may wish to be involved in.

* Household memberships are allocated two votes